HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

Lausche on TV: The Ohio Governor's first national debut on television (January 8), whatever its reactions out in the country, struck this politically blasé town like a thunderbolt. From among those who saw the show (on "Meet the Press") came such exclamations as "tremendous," "what a personality," "what sincerity," "what honesty — from a politician," etc. A HUMAN EVENTS staff member next day calling on a GOP Senator to get that solon's ideas on whether the President would run again, found the latter interested in only one topic, the Lausche appearance. "I'd be awfully afraid of that man, if the Democrats nominate him," he said.

The Democrats probably won't, if the labor bosses have as much to say about it as is popularly supposed. For among the forthright answers of Lausche to his press interlocutors were his remarks on labor: "I believe the right to work is just as sacred as the right of free speech, free press, jury trial, general assembly. . . . I do not believe in secondary boycotts. I do not believe in jurisdictional disputes. I think that the Taft-Hartley Act, far beyond the understanding of the general public, was intended to give protection to all workers, and I think that's the spirit in which our government should run."

The Governor left little doubt that he would take the Presidential nomination if offered him. What about a national campaign for his nomination? "Presently, I have no intention of going out of the state [of Ohio]." But he mentioned how groups in Indiana, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New Hampshire have asked him to go into their primaries.

The South must have taken note of his remark that while he was for a state FEPC for Ohio, states' rights must be maintained. And Taft followers heard that the Democratic Governor actually voted for Senator Taft in the 1950 election. Lausche voiced approval of the Eisenhower farm program and wanted a cut in the debt before a tax reduction. He apparently supports the Eisenhower foreign economic aid program (certainly a disappointment to many of his admirers), although he was cut off by the moderator (for lack of time) when he sought to explain his views on the subject.

As observers ruminated over this extraordinary phenomenon in the national political scene, many wondered how the Democratic convention could nominate this man, over the opposition of the labor bosses (and that's just what Lausche last Sunday called them). Would the Democratic city bosses — who want to win — doublecross their pals, the labor bosses, if a stalemate occurs at the convention — and Lausche looms as a solution? Is the country impressed as much as the Capital? If so, will a wave of popularity roll up to finally affect the situation in the Democratic convention? And then — will the Democratic delegates dare risk the disappointment of millions when the bosses turn him down? One thought is afloat in Washington since the TV show — Lausche could make the Democratic Party — or he could break it.

Political Talk: Two things have impressed observers who believe that the President will not run. (1) Eleven of the fourteen correspondents who participated in the presidential press conference in Key West (on the subject of his running again) gave as their opinion that Mr. Eisenhower will not run again. Dispassionate observers here who read the transcript of that conference, studied the correspondents' questions and the President's answers, also believe that what he said indicates that he will not run again.

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(2) The statement of Representative Sterling Cole of New York has also made a deep impression. Cole said that he did not think the President would run; that he did not think the President should run; and, that Republicans should not press him to do so. Cole was one of the original congressional supporters of General Eisenhower's nomination before the convention in 1952, and he is classified as an "Eisenhower Republican." He is also a member of Congress widely respected for his sincerity and integrity. Few who know him believe that he would issue such a statement unless he felt reasonably sure that the President would not seek re-election. Cole reportedly has little esteem for the White House Palace Guard, particularly their exertions to get the President to run again. It is recalled that the Palace Guard did not support an effort in 1953 to appoint Cole to the key position of Comptroller General.

● The persistence of the Dewey "myth" — of the inevitability of the Governor's ultimate capture of the Presidency — is having hard going here recently. One of the developments which cloud this prospect is Dewey's recent relations with the Turkish Government. Dewey — so the story goes — solicited and got a promise of $200,000 from the Turkish Government contingent on his obtaining a loan of $300,000,000 to the Turks from the U.S. Treasury. Dewey, it is said, obtained a $50,000 advance for himself from his clients. The Turkish leaders apparently felt some certainty that the man who had ensured the nomination of President Eisenhower in 1952 would wield sufficient influence with the Administration to swing this loan. The gentlemen from Ankara, however, were deceived. Counsellor Dewey asked them recently to a party at which he made the announcement that the U.S. Treasury would loan them $30 million — a sum which the U.S. Treasury had already voluntarily offered to lend them and which they had rejected as too small. The story has gone the rounds and not only the Turks, in Washington, are giving Dewey's alleged potency a second look.

● Watch for an early speech by Senator John J. Williams (Republican, Delaware), blasting the handling of tax cases by the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Bureau. Williams made a name for himself as a crusading exposer of tax scandals back under the Truman Administration. His revelations in 1950-2 led to numerous prosecutions and undoubtedly were a factor in the downfall of the Truman regime. It is reported that the Senator from Delaware — always a lone wolf, and rarely a respecter of party infallibility — will have much to say of a critical nature about the GOP's record on tax irregularities.

President's Health: In a television interview, Adlai Stevenson was asked whether he would raise the health issue if the President should decide to run for re-election. Adlai gave a short, sharp answer: he would not.

All the evidence points to the fact that he would not need to. New Deal sources have been quietly collecting information on coronary thrombosis and are as quietly feeding it to the press. In a single day two widely-read columnists discussed the subject. The Alsop brothers on January 11 quoted estimates by the Mutual Life Insurance Company that a coronary between the ages of 50 and 60 cuts the life expectancy by 50 per cent. The victim normally lives less than nine years thereafter. Mutual added that there are no insurance company estimates for higher ages, because persons who have coronaries after 60 are not considered insurable. James Reston in the *New York Times* on the same day devoted about 1200 words to several coronary studies, the substance of which was that a coronary case should avoid the atmosphere of hypertension.

Farm Question: Members of Congress — from the farm states as well as elsewhere — privately say that the huge farm surpluses are dramatic proof of the fallacy of the "planned economy" so much admired in "intellectual circles." Price supports — initiated by Henry Wallace "to provide an ever normal granary" — have placed $11 billion worth of farm products in the hands of the Government. The Democrats were largely responsible for this mess, yet they were able to win the

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1948 election by a demagogic appeal on the issue. Now, in 1956, they hope for a similar victory, as a result of similar tactics. And the Republicans hope to checkmate them by the "soil bank" proposal — in principle little different from the Wallace formula.

But another approach is receiving some discussion in saner corners of the Senate cloakroom. It was made in detail by Henry Hazlitt, distinguished economist, in the October 31 issue of *Newsweek*. In a somewhat oversimplified form, this is the way the Hazlitt prescription runs: Sell the surpluses back to the farmers, in proportion to their prior production, at any price (no matter how low), *provided* that the farmers thereafter would go back to the free market system. The Government would lose a large part of the $11 billion involved, but would thereafter be freed of the costly crop supports; that is, if farming would proceed again on a sensible basis.

Letter from GERALDINE FARRAR, Retired Opera Star: "HUMAN EVENTS gives me straight and welcome information that is not only encouraging, but satisfies my compulsions in the tradition of the real Republican Party, with its outlook for the conservation of our American Constitution."

Desegregation: Early this week, Virginia held a state referendum asking the voters to mark their ballots for or against the Gray plan. This plan is Virginia's answer to the social pattern laid down by the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the public schools. The Gray plan is a complicated proposal designed — by making tuition grants to private schools — to prevent involuntary integration. The voters supported the Gray plan by a margin of 2 to 1, a much larger majority than had been expected even by the most fanatical backers of the plan.

Observers in Washington, across the Potomac River from Virginia, regard the outcome of the referendum as the first electoral sign of the South's strong objections to the desegregation decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Earl Warren presiding (with all the political implications thereto). As one observer put it — Virginia has voted to say it wants no part of a federally-dictated integration.

Cold Trade Warfare: From London and Hong Kong come indications that the Soviet bloc may be starting a new form of "cold trade warfare" in the form of exports of consumer durable goods. These indications come close on the heels of the to-do over reported Red offers of heavy capital equipment to Egypt, India and Burma. That there is Communist propaganda ammunition in such news reports goes without saying. Newspaper readers around the world and radio listeners are all too prone to accept the report for the fact; and the Red leaders know this.

From London, Dr. Paul Einzig, writing in the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle*, sees a danger in a possible Soviet trade offensive — a dumping of consumer goods on the free world. Not that "the Soviet bloc" doesn't desperately need such goods at home, just as it needs heavy capital goods. But Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary soon may be in a position to export manufactures on a large scale, diverting them from home use, and without too much regard to price. Exporters in democratic lands may be undersold by this Red competition and face unemployment. Hence Einzig suggests that this is no time for doctrinaire free-trade dogmatism and that western countries take defensive steps.

From Hong Kong, Ferdinand Kuhn writes to the *Washington Post-Times Herald* that Red China has begun to export to Asiatic markets hard goods made of materials embargoed by the UN: bicycles, sewing machines, wire nails, reinforcing rods for concrete, etc. This news will tend to make "face" for China, even though the goods be shoddy or inferior. They are low-priced enough to be attrac-

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tive, like the traditional Japanese products, to Asian buyers. How so poor a country as China can afford to offer such goods Kuhn explains: in Communist countries, the political end is always foremost.

The Soviets may not be able to cause unemployment in Manchester, as Dr. Einzig fears. But with such exports they may make propaganda far beyond the economic justification. In either case, the development will bear watching.

Group Dynamics: During the recent White House Conference on Education, the Washington press was literally scandalized to observe the strange process now known in progressive education circles as "group dynamics." Even left-wingers in the press were aroused by a process in which neither majority nor minority reports are filed. Actually the group dynamics process is not brand new, although it is a product of the postwar era. Progressive education proponent, Willard Goslin, utilized it in his experimental work with the Pasadena (California) school system, and thereby inspired some of the strong reactions to the methods which made "The Pasadena Story" so historic.

A recent book, *Education or Indoctrination*, by Mary G. Allen, devotes no little space to the subject of group dynamics in a chapter entitled "Channel for Indoctrination." Generally, the Allen book sorts through the confusion and unfolds the plan of radical educators to impose a new way of life on Americans through their public schools. Although many books have appeared, presenting both sides of the education controversy, this is the first to reveal the actual experience of a community (Pasadena) in dealing with a school administrator who attempted to bring about radical changes in the social pattern through education.

The author traces the progressive education movement down from the original John Dewey philosophy to its reinterpretation by radical thinkers, including pro-Communist sympathizers and, finally, to a plan to capture communities by indoctrination through the public schools. The school-centered community, group dynamics, the "democratic" philosophy of change, elimination of the majority vote, groups as pilot-plants, curriculum changes, lax discipline and lowered standards of educational achievement are exposed as part of the plan.

Education or Indoctrination, by Mary Allen — priced at $4 — is published by the libertarian publishing house, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

Handbook for Americans: The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (Senator Eastland, Chairman) has just issued a 100-page report on the Communist Party of the United States, entitled "Handbook for Americans." The brochure treats the Communist Party here as not a real political party, but as a section of the international Communist conspiracy to destroy the American government. It devotes much space to Communist fronts and offers fifteen ways of spotting such fronts. Inasmuch as the subcommittee has only restricted funds for printing a limited number of copies of the Handbook, THE BOOKMAILER, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N. Y., has printed a complete and unabridged trade edition, selling at the price of $1 per copy, postage prepaid.

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Article Section

HOW TO SAVE $7.5 BILLION A YEAR

— and reduce your personal income tax by 25 per cent!

"How to Save $7.5 Billion A Year" is the title of a 70,000 word paper-bound book edited by Frank C. Hanighen, editor and publisher of Human Events. The book, a condensation of the Reports of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, shows how $7.5 billion per year can be saved if the Hoover recommendations are put into effect. Since the federal revenues from individual income taxes equal about $30 billion a year, a *$7.5 billion saving applied to personal income taxes could mean a reduction of 25 per cent.*

The Reports, the result of a collection of one million facts, expose the never-ending power-grabbing empire-building expansion of the executive branch of the government — far beyond the intent of Congress.

The waste and duplication described will baffle your imagination — unless you have been an on-the-scene observer of the bureaucratic octopus.

Just a few examples of reckless expenditures:

The Army has a 10.6 years' supply of women's wool serge taupe uniforms. The Navy has an 8.1 years' supply of blue trousers and enough blue (not dress) jumpers to last for 9.3 years.

The Navy has enough canned beef and gravy and canned ham chunks to last 6 years and 7 months, some of it bought in 1948; enough canned hamburger — some bought in 1950 — to last 60 years.

Random checks of "supply items in common use and easily obtainable from manufacturers" showed that military depots stock many such items sufficient for a 20 and 30 year supply and even in one case, a 128 year supply.

The total inventory of 10 "standard items with multiple uses and easy to manufacture," selected for study at Raritan Army Stock Control Point in New Jersey, represented an average 32.6 years' supply.

The warehouse problem is so stupendous and the inefficiency so great that the government doesn't know what it has in storage or where it is. Often one agency is selling at a few cents on the dollar something which another agency is buying — perhaps at a premium to obtain instant delivery.

The government owns or rents warehousing and storage space equal to 31,000 acres — a ground area twice the size of Manhattan island. The operational cost amounts to $3.5 billion a year. Office space owned equals the space in 1,250 Empire State buildings.

The Task Force discovered more than 100 million square feet of space not even listed on the operating records.

The Government owns 838 million acres of which 472 million acres is in the continental U.S. The latter portion equals one-fourth the area of the 48 states. Real estate holdings, exclusive of the public domain cost more than $40 billion.

For years to come, the Government will be selling some two billion dollars worth of surpluses annually for 5 to 7 cents on the dollar unless businesslike selling methods are adopted. These sales go on all the time because material is continuously becoming obsolescent or the supply periodically exceeds the need. The pool of material, estimated to be worth $155 billion, is scattered all over the world.

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The Task Force on Paperwork Management found that government red tape is forcing private business to produce more than a trillion words and figures annually and is costing Executive agencies as well as industry hundreds of millions of dollars in expense that would be unnecessary under an efficient and simplified paperwork system.

Heavy as is the cost of paperwork to big business, it is well nigh unbearable to little business. Four million small businessmen, said the Commission, must spend from 5 to 29 per cent of their time compiling reports for the government.

A sample of bureaucratic stupidity is a questionnaire asking for the answers to 106 highly detailed questions from firms making but one product in the apparel field.

A large number of the 4,700 reports demanded from business firms duplicate information that has already been furnished to "another bureau down the hall."

Great quantities of records are called for which are not used and sometimes are not even filed by the government.

Some business firms refuse to answer questionnaires and the Commission found that often the refusals were never even noticed.

Perhaps of even greater importance than the Commission's suggestions for bureaucratic efficiency are its recommendations to reduce government competition with private enterprise.

The Department of Defense alone has an investment exceeding $15 billion in commercial-industrial facilities ranging from shoe repair shops to clothing factories, from cement-mixing plants to sawmills, from chain stores to tree and garden nurseries.

Post exchanges and commissaries are cited by the Commission as typical of government operation. The stores sell goods and services at or near the cost to the government, often underselling even wholesalers because they often buy at low prices direct from the manufacturers. They pay no rent for either warehousing or selling space; the salaries of military personnel whose services are often utilized are not charged; no account is taken of waste, spoilage, theft or depreciation. No interest is paid on the government investment. The enterprise pays no federal or state income taxes.

The Commission calls the right to buy at these substantial savings a "fringe benefit" to government employees and recommends that where such benefits ought to be given, it should be paid in the form of additional salaries. Except in isolated areas, post exchanges and commissaries should be liquidated.

The Commission says one thousand of the business facilities operated by the Defense Department could be eliminated without injury to the national defense.

Most of the government enterprises were begun in wartime; nearly all the others were created as temporary agencies to meet the depression; but in virtually every case, when the time for liquidation came, the bureaucracy — supported by the benefited individuals, pressure groups and communities — found excuses to continue the enterprise. Sometimes the extension was brought about in direct violation of the law, condoned by an Administration lukewarm toward private enterprise.

Now what would the saving of $7.5 billion mean to YOU?

The Hoover Commission, of course, takes no stand on how the savings should be applied. But here are possibilities being discussed in Congress.

The simplest tax cut for Congress to make would be a straight across-the-board cut to all individual taxpayers. Since the federal revenue from individual income taxes is $30 billion a year, a $7.5 billion cut would mean a reduction of 25 per cent in the personal income tax of every taxpayer.

Several states have made such cuts — across the board. The State of New York for several years legislated a straight reduction to every taxpayer of 25 per cent. Later the cut was reduced to 10 per cent. (After Harriman became governor, expenditures of the state government jumped $100 million a year and the tax cut disappeared.)

Among alternative tax cuts, several of which can be combined to equal $7.5 billion, are the following:

If the married person deduction should be raised from $600 to $1,000 ($2,000 for a couple) the cost would be $6 billion.

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An increase to $700 in the present $600 personal exemption (as a substitute for the married person's raise mentioned above) would cost $2.3 billion.

If the $600 exemption should be raised to $800 (instead of $700), the cost would be $4.5 billion.

Let's look at a different type of reduction.

If the top income tax rate for all individuals should be set at 35 per cent, the cut would cost $2.4 billion a year.

If the top rate were set at 40 per cent (instead of 35 per cent), the cut would cost $1.9 billion.

If the top rate were set at 50 per cent, the cut would cost $1.1 billion.

If at 60 per cent, the cut would cost only $600 million.

When we realize that the total federal tax collections from all sources in 1954 were $70 billion, it is amazing to learn that the total amount collected from individual rates above 35 per cent was only $2.4 billion — a mere 3.4 per cent of the grand total.

The shock is due to the extraordinary success of the Communist propaganda — repeated so often that millions now believe it — that 1 per cent (or 3 or 5 per cent) of the people own 90 (or 95) per cent of the nation's wealth!

The conclusion follows — if you believe the Communist-inspired propaganda — that with a sharply ascending progressive income tax, all little people should favor every federal expenditure; they don't pay for it anyway. Government spending would not be at the expense of the little fellows, but only of the Big Boys.

But the conclusion is built upon a false premise. The truth is this: The Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances shows that in 1954 the families with incomes of $10,000 or over received about 20 per cent of the total money income of all families. If all of the taxable income in excess of $10,000 could be totally confiscated by the government, it would pay the costs of government for only four weeks; and of course, the income to be confiscated would quickly vanish once taxpayers were convinced that there would be no benefit to them from the production of income.

The present top personal income tax rate is 91 per cent. The small portion of the revenues obtained by the rates above the 35 per cent figure makes it clear that the higher rates have a punitive rather than a productive purpose. Moreover, since the excessive rates sharply diminish the incentive to take risks, they punish all of the people, not merely the rich. In fact, they probably punish the poor much more than the rich (who can still live well) because the poor gain the most proportionately from the higher standard of living and the better-paying jobs created by costly modern production facilities.

The National Association of Manufacturers has sent to Congress a proposal under which the corporation rates, as well as the individual rates, would be gradually reduced over a five-year period to a top rate of 35 per cent. The Association proposes a uniform cut in the progressive rates so that lower-income taxpayers would share in the reduction. The NAM plan is not premised upon any savings from the Hoover recommendations; it is based exclusively upon the increased tax revenues expected to flow automatically from the growth of the economy. Assuming a continuation of the normal 3 per cent a year growth, NAM says that annual tax revenues from sources other than the rates above 35 per cent will grow by $12 billion in five years, while the cut in federal revenue from a 35 per cent top rate would be $10 billion.

If the NAM plan should be adopted, the Hoover savings can be applied elsewhere.

Now, what can YOU, Mr. and Mrs. America, do to persuade the President and the Congress to adopt the Hoover recommendations?

Remember — the bureaucrats have a vested interest in creeping socialism. They will put up a fierce struggle supported by the ADA, AFL-CIO and those business interests who can be bribed into exchanging their belief in private enterprise for the profit they make on government orders.

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- **All social science professors in your local college or alma mater.**
- **The publisher, editors, and editorial writers of your local newspaper. (Deliver the books personally and ask for editorial support.)**
- **All members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. (The national Junior Chamber of Commerce organization made the earlier Hoover reorganization program its national project.)**
- **All members of your own service club and the leaders of other service clubs in your community.**
- **The leaders of civic-minded women's clubs.**
- **Trade union leaders.**
- **Your business friends throughout the nation.**

Ask local organizations to pass resolutions addressed to your Congressmen, Senators and the White House. Promote active discussion in your clubs. Schedule panel discussions on your local radio station.

Write your Congressman (and your Senators and the White House). But important as those acts are, the follow-up is even more important.

The weakness of many "Write-Your-Congressman" campaigns is that when the Congressman comes home, he finds no supporting sentiment. In such cases, he immediately recognizes that some organization inspired 100 or 1,000 persons to write him a letter, but there was no conviction supporting the letters. He knows — from long experience — that the voters feel deeply only when they buttonhole him on the street and earnestly ask him what he will do about the issue. Encourage delegations to call upon him in Washington — or if Washington is too far away, at his home when he returns to his District.

Doing your part toward achieving the adoption of the Hoover program should be one of your personal objectives during the next 12 months. Do YOUR part and you will be a good American citizen.

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